

18

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET/CONTROL

-2-

25X1

4. An infantry regiment which was formed in May 1950 is based at Shkoder in the Skanderbeg Barracks. [redacted] the regiment was under the Tirana Division. It is composed of the following units:
- a. 1 Battalion (from the infantry battalion of the Vlone Brigade).
 - b. 2 Battalion (formerly 3 Battalion for training non-commissioned officers of the Vlone Brigade).
 - c. 3 Battalion (formed of units from the Divisions of Gjinokaster and Tirana); informant learned this from soldiers who came to Shkoder to celebrate the liberation of Albania.
- 1 Battalion is based at Kukes during both summer and winter; 2 and 3 Battalions are based in winter at Shkoder in the Skanderbeg Barracks; in the summer they are in the village of Gesme (Vrysi) in the Koplik area (B.16-34).
5. In addition to the above three battalions, half the strength of the artillery unit of the Vlone Brigade was detached to the regiment at Shkoder. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] this artillery unit amounts to one battery of mountain artillery with 75/13 (sic) guns. A unit of engineers (a platoon or a company) was based at Shkoder only during the summer of 1950.
6. [redacted] in December 1950, there was no other regiment or larger unit in Shkoder.
7. The base of 1 Division is in Tirana. In November 1950 this was under the command of Lt. Col. Pliako Panajot, age between 45 and 50. 25X1
8. [redacted]
[redacted] an engineers battalion is based in Elbasan.
9. Vlone is the base of an infantry battalion, which is housed in the old Italian barracks.
10. There are units of Coast Artillery on the Karaburun Cape and on Saseno.
11. [redacted] the village of Kagarrik, [redacted] two 25X1 trucks, on which were loaded five or six cannon (probably 75/13 (sic) mountain guns), reportedly proceeding from Shkoder to Burrel.

Induction

12. In October 1949, men born during the first six months of 1930, and some of those deferred from the older classes, were inducted.
13. In October 1950, those born in the second six months of 1930 and the first six months of 1931 were inducted.
14. [redacted] men, born in the second half of 1931 would be called in September 1951.
15. Men up to 32 years of age who had never served in the armed forces formed the classes which were deferred, because they were the sole support of their families.
16. Men from 33 to 60 years of age who have never served in the armed forces are obliged to undergo training for two months a year until they have completed the full term of military service. The inhabitants say among themselves that after these men have been trained, those who had served under King Zog will be called up for retraining according to the Communist system. In the Shkoder area the fourth reserve series is now serving. Men of different classes are called up as reserves in each "series."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-3-

25X1

17. [] the period of service in the Border Guard and the Navy is going to be reduced to two years, instead of three. In 25X1 the other branches of the armed forces, the period of service is to be two years.

Discipline

18. Salutes are given to the entire hierarchy of officers. The salute is similar to that used by the Greek Army until 1940. Those who fail to salute are punished by confinement to quarters; those who repeatedly violate these regulations are punished by three days in the guardhouse. On Sundays and national holidays no salutes are given.
19. Smoking is forbidden to all soldiers moving within the cities. Those who are caught smoking are given six days in the guardhouse if they are new recruits, and eight days if they have completed one year's service in the Army.
20. Military police patrol the city streets and take unruly men to headquarters.
21. In the military units the commanders are authorized to impose the following penalties:
- a. Platoon commanders: up to 5 days in the guardhouse.
 - b. Company commanders: up to 10 days in the guardhouse.
 - c. Battalion commanders: up to 20 days in the guardhouse.
22. Leave is not given in the Albanian Army except for the following reasons:
- a. The death of a member of the soldier's family, at which time the soldier can have up to ten days' leave.
 - b. The arrest or denunciation of reactionaries by the soldiers.
 - c. The capture, by the soldiers, of persons attempting to escape to other countries.

Morale

23. Morale in the Army is very low. Terrorism, however, compels the men to pretend zeal and satisfaction. Only in the closest circle of friends does one express his discontent.

25X1

25X1

24. [] about five per cent of the enlisted men are Communists; [] uncertain of the percentage of Communists among the officers.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25. [] the Vlone Brigade, moving pictures were presented to the troops once a month by a unit that was transported on Army trucks. [] that these performances were to be given once a week. The films were of military subjects and for the most part depicted the Second World War, particularly the fighting between Germany and the Soviet Union and the Partisan movement in Albania from 1941 to 1944.

25X1

26. [] Vlone Brigade, dances were organized, at which time the soldiers also sang. The Brigade had an orchestra of two accordions, one flute, one zither and one mandolin. Once a month this orchestra toured the battalions of the Brigade for the entertainment of the soldiers.
27. The Brigade also had two soccer squads (one in each regiment). They held matches with civilian soccer teams. The soldiers who played on these teams were relieved of all military duties, including exercises and sentry duty.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ^{SECRET} / CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-4-

Army Pay

28. As of early 1951, there had not been any recent increase in Army pay.

Flags

29. Each regiment carries the Albanian flag. There is a formal raising of the flag on Sunday and on each national holiday.

Postal Designations

30. Informant knew the following postal designations:

- a. 1 Infantry Battalion of Vlone (moved to Shkoder): [REDACTED] 25X1
- b. 2 Infantry Battalion of Vlone: [REDACTED] 25X1
- c. 3 Battalion of Vlone for training non-commissioned officers: [REDACTED] 25X1

Barracks

31. The infantry barracks at Vlone, which were constructed by the Italians, are located at point L. 955-485 south of the city. They now serve as quarters for 2 Battalion (9808 R) of the infantry. [REDACTED] 25X1

[REDACTED] The permanent installations are shown in Attachment A. Water is supplied to these barracks from the Vlone water system. The north barracks receive their electricity from Vlone, and the south barracks from Skele e Vlonës.

32. Barracks at Karaburun Cape consist of 3 one-story buildings, apparently roofed with tar paper. They are located immediately south of the wagon road at point L. 786-460. Two of these buildings measure about 20 x 10 meters, and the other about 8 x 10 meters. The small building is used as the cookhouse. One of the larger buildings is used as a dormitory and the third building is used as a stable for the animals. Between 40 and 50 artillerymen live in these barracks.

Types of Weapons

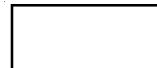
33. [REDACTED] 25X1
34. All the officers of the Border Guard carry pistols of the Soviet Tokarev type. These pistols are 7.62 mm. in caliber and were made in 1933. Actually there are two sizes, but they are quite similar. Warrant officers, supply officers having the rank of sergeant, and machine gunners are also equipped with such pistols.
35. All the privates of all branches of the armed forces (except the expert marksman and the Border Guard) have short-barrelled Soviet rifles (probably M.1944). The expert riflemen (snipers) who serve only in the infantry units have M.1891-30 rifles with a telescopic sight.
36. Sub-machine guns of Soviet type (7.62 mm PPSH 1941 type) are used in the Army.
37. The Vlone Brigade had its units equipped with Soviet light machine guns (7.62 mm. D.R. Degtyarov).
38. [REDACTED] 25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ^{SECRET} / CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-5-

Papers

39. Soldiers must carry the following papers:

- a. Call-up Sheet (Libreze Thirrje), which is issued by the Commission for Selection at the local Recruiting Office on the day of the medical examination. It is issued to those who have received a deferment. It is taken up by the Recruiting Office on the day of induction.
- b. There are no military identity cards.
- c. The identity card of the Democratic Front and the regular civilian identity card is turned over to the local Recruiting Office at the time of induction. Party cards and Youth Organization cards are kept by the individuals.
- d. All the military papers are sent to the local Recruiting Offices. When a soldier receives his discharge, he is given a certificate thereof.

Army Transport

40. Trucks of Soviet and British manufacture are used for Army transportation.

41. [] saw 11 armored cars [] during a parade in Tirana. 25X1
These cars were about the size of the Greek Army's TINCO armored cars.

42. During the same parade [] five tanks, possibly type T-34. []
[] two other tanks that were somewhat larger, perhaps Joseph Stalin 3.
Both of these larger tanks were pulling cannon somewhat larger than the
mountain 75/13.

43. [] about 20 motor vehicles of type 3/4 (sic) drawing cannon.
These cannon were apparently 122 mm. 38 (sic), which could be carried by
mules.

Units in the 1950 Tirana Parade

44. [] infantry units marching in the parade described above,
[] unable to identify the units or even guess the approximate number
of men. There was also a Border Guard battalion in the parade; this was the
battalion permanently based in Tirana (in the Skanderbeg barracks about 1
kilometer southeast of Tirana). A Naval unit with a strength of 100 to 150
sailors marched. There were also the tanks and armored cars mentioned above. 25X1

45. []

46. About 50 cavalymen took part in the parade.

47. At the head of the parade there were about 200, age about 16 and 17, in
military uniforms with "P.G.D." on the collars of their uniforms. [] 25X1
suggests that they were from the Cadet School.

Tirana Pursuit Brigade

48. A pursuit brigade is based in Tirana. Units of this brigade are located in
the vicinity of Spal-Mirdite (B.40-10), Shkoder, and probably in Elbasan.

25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL -- U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-6-

25X1

Coastal Fortifications

49. [redacted] units of a regiment of the Vlone Brigade went to organize the ground on hills on either side of the wagon road between Vlone and the Viose River. [redacted] 25X1

50. [redacted] these same units constructed trenches, without machine gun positions or other fortifications, on the hill southeast of Vlone (L.965-495). The same rough fortification was made on Hill 240 (L.965-472) and was extended to the Hill at L.97-45. The entrenchment is not continuous but consists of sections between 100 and 200 meters in length, 20 to 50 meters apart. The trench is about 1.30 meters deep and between 0.60 and 0.80 meters wide. [redacted] 25X1

51. Near the shore from Vlone to the vicinity of Valtos (L.90-33) there are no other fortifications.

52. From Valtos to Kep i Shengjinit there is no fortification or even a guard post. The inhabitants are permitted to graze their goats in this area.

53. Near the barracks of the artillery garrison (L. 782-462) and the guard post (L.786-460), [redacted] no cannon or artillery positions or any fortifications. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] It is probable that the cannon are stored in the buildings belonging to the artillery, [redacted] 25X1

54. From the guard post at (L.786-460) to the guard post of Brezani, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

that there was no fortification or guard post on the slope near the west coast. There is no fortification of the ground around the Brezani guard post. This guard post sends out a patrol along the ridge toward the north, and another toward the south, as far as the vicinity of Bezhan.

55. The old guard posts at L.90-24 and L.985-177 have not been manned since 1948, when a part of the strength of the Coast Defense was moved to the Yugoslav border. There is no defensive works in the ground around these abandoned guard posts.

56. The guard post at Shen Ndre is located at a distance of 50 meters from the shore. There is no fortification of the surrounding area. Each evening this guard post sends out two patrols of three men each to the nearby abandoned guard posts at L.90-24 and L.985-177. The patrols return in the morning. They are equipped with rifles only.

57. The guard post at Palaisti (M.030-133) has not been manned since 1948. Only 3 Platoon of the company at Himare is based in the village of Dherm.

58. [redacted] no patrol boat guarding the adjacent coast, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL -- U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL -- U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-7-

Organization of Border Guard Forces

59. The Border Guard Command is under the Ministry of the Interior. It is housed in separate buildings located in Tirana on the street which leads out of Tirana towards Qaf e Krrabes. There are three of these buildings which were constructed by the Italians.
60. The Border Guard Command includes the following offices and sections:
- a. Office of the Commander: Major Beqir Staria is in charge. He is 35 years of age, tall, and very dark. [REDACTED] 25X1
 - b. Office of the Chief of Staff: the officer in charge is a lieutenant who is assisted by a warrant officer. The Chief of Staff is also in command of the school for non-commissioned officers of the Border Guard.
 - c. Personnel Section: Sotir (fnu) from Fier is Chief of Personnel, Border Guards.
 - d. Training Section: the section chief is a major. He is assisted by a second lieutenant and a warrant officer.
 - e. Security Section: the section chief is a captain class A. He is assisted by a captain class B, a lieutenant and a warrant officer. The Security Section is also the Intelligence Section.
 - f. Communications Section: the section chief is a captain class A. He is assisted by a captain class B, a second lieutenant and a warrant officer. The section is housed in another nearby one-story building. It has a communications platoon with a strength of 25 men and a telephone exchange. 25X1
- Each of the above offices and sections has an automatic (sic) telephone. [REDACTED] 25X1
61. The Border Guard Command is guarded by a platoon of 15 men commanded by a warrant officer. The guard is housed in a separate building. There are three sentry posts; one in the office building, one in the communications building, and one in the building for the guards. [REDACTED] 25X1
[REDACTED] 25X1
- 25X1 62. [REDACTED] the following Border Guard battalions:
- a. A battalion based at Delvine.
 - b. A battalion based at Vlone (with a company at Fier).
 - c. A battalion based at Durres (as of February 1950).
 - d. A battalion at Koplik (as of February 1950).
 - e. A battalion in the vicinity of Korce.
 - f. A battalion based at Kukes.
63. [REDACTED] 25X1
64. The Border Guard battalion of Delvine is disposed as follows:
- a. 1 Company is based in Karoq.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL -- U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~SECRET~~
 CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-8-

- b. 2 Company is based in Saleshi (R.455-608).
- c. 3 Company is based in Sarande.
- d. 2 Platoon of 2 Company is based at R.513-565. It has a strength of 25 men under the command of a second lieutenant. During the winter it maintains two guard posts, one at the platoon base with a strength of 13 men, and the other at a point north of the village of Janjar.

- 25X1 65. [redacted] During the day this guard post sent out an observation team of 3 men who stayed until evening (and took their food) on the top of Mt. Shendelli or at a point located at about R.497-575. This observation team was assigned to watch the Greek border area and follow the movements of the Greek guard posts across the border. Each of the men of the observation team carried a German rifle, 4 hand grenades, and 120 cartridges. The observation team did not go out on cloudy and rainy days.
66. After sunset this guard post sent out patrols, one to the east and one to the west as far as Mt. Shendelli. The two patrols, consisting of 3 men each, were used until midnight; after midnight there was only one patrol which moved in both these directions.
67. Both the observation team and the patrols have the right to shoot any persons moving along the border, if they are unable to capture them. In case of emergency the patrols notify the guard post by Very-pistol.
68. As a rule, about once a week a two-man patrol is sent out by the commanding officer, without warning the other men of the guard post. This patrol hides in the woods from noon until sundown and observes the movements of the guard post and the observation team.
69. At the guard post base there is a sentry post which changes guards every two hours during the day and every three hours at night. The sentry looks out for the observation team and also the patrols during the night in order to observe any signals they may make.
70. During the day after breakfast, there is an enlightenment lecture at the guard post which lasts about an hour. It is given by the commanding officer of the platoon or by the sergeant of the guard post.
71. The guard post has four dogs. 25X1
72. In the village of Verve there is another guard post belonging to 2 Company. It has a strength of 12 men under the command of a first sergeant. [redacted] this guard post sent out an observation team west of the ridge of Bendeli.

Disposition of Coastal Defense Units

73. Border Guard Battalion 207 is based at Vlone. This is considered one of the best battalions. It has the following staff officers:
- a. Commanding officer: Captain Class A Gani Vaiza; from the village of Vaize near Vlone.
 - b. Deputy commander: Lt. Leonidas (fnu); from the Fier area.
 - c. Commissar: a newly-arrived lieutenant.
 - d. Officer in charge of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party: Lt. Bardi (fnu); from Mallakastira.

~~SECRET~~
 CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-9-

- e. Transport officer: Warrant Officer Boustafas (fnu).
- f. Artillery officer: an unidentified warrant officer.
- g. Security officers: Captain Class A Paskalis (fnu); from Mallakastra.
- h. First assistant to the security officers: a captain class B.
- i. Second assistant to the security officers: a lieutenant.
- j. Third assistant to the security officer: a second lieutenant.
- k. There is also a warrant officer in charge of security in each company.
- l. Officer in charge of the Army Youth Organization: a warrant officer.
- m. Communications officer: a warrant officer.
- n. Medical officer: a warrant officer (nurse).
- o. Veterinary officer: a warrant officer (nurse).

74. Neither the battalion nor the companies has wireless sets. The battalion headquarters has two animals (one horse and one mule) which are used to pull a two-wheeled cart, the battalion's only means of transport. The commanding officer and the commissar have horses. The battalion has no trucks.

75. The battalion has the following companies:

- a. 1 Company based at Himare Soile.
- b. 2 Company based in the Dukati Plain.
- c. 3 Company based at Fier.

76.

25X1

- a. The Dukati company is commanded by Second Lieutenant Xhevit Selmani from Mallaskastra. The commissar is Second Lieutenant Christo Prifti from Fier.
- b. At the base of the company there is a headquarters squad with a strength of 12 men: 1 sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 2 telephone operators, 1 postal clerk, 1 clerk, 2 bakers, 2 cooks, and 1 shepherd.
- c. The company is disposed as follows:
 - (1) 1 Platoon which is located at the company base. It has a strength of 26 men: Second Lieutenant Christo Prifti from Mallakastra, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 23 privates. During the summer this platoon patrols and lays ambushes on Cape Karaburun; during the winter it patrols the Dukati plain and the vicinity of the village of Tragjas.
 - (2) 2 Platoon is based on the shore of Shen Ndre Bay. It has a strength of 18 men commanded by a warrant officer from Korce. This platoon is also used for ambushes from the vicinity of the village of Palase along the shore to Gramala Bay.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-10-

- (3) The company has a guard post in the vicinity of Petrini at a distance of 100 meters from the sea. It has a strength of 10 men under the command of a first sergeant. The guard post is housed in a straw hut. It is also used for ambushes along the shore.
- (4) There is another guard post in the vicinity of Desanit (85-34) (sic) at a distance of about 1 kilometer from the sea. It has a strength of 12 men under the command of Sergeant Bajram Doka who comes from the vicinity of Berat. The guard post is installed in an old Italian building. It is used for patrols in the area of Karaburun.
- (5) There is another guard post on Cape Karaburun at L.786-460 in an old Italian guard post. It has a strength of 12 men under the command of a first sergeant. The men patrol the coast and the ridge of the hill above the cape from a point east of the guard post as far as the bench mark Shen Vasil 839 (L.84-41).
- (6) There is a guard post at L.977-236 on a small hill about 200 meters west of the wagon road. It has a strength of 12 men under the command of a sergeant. The guard post serves to protect the village of Dukati, since the inhabitants of this village are regarded as dangerous and as collaborators with reactionaries abroad. Every day ambushes are laid around the village.

77. [redacted] 3 Platoon of 1 Company based at Himare Spile. 25X1
This platoon is based at the village of Dherm. It has a strength of 22 men under the command of a second lieutenant. The platoon patrols along the coast.

25X1

Coast Artillery Units

78. [redacted]

79. The units on Saseno Island and at Cape Karaburun, like the guard posts as far as Shen Ndre, are supplied with food and water from Vlone by a motor boat carrying 18 containers, each holding 130 okes of water. The boat belongs to the Naval base at Vlone. It makes one trip a month to supply food to the units at Saseno Island and Cape Karaburun, and another trip once a month to supply the guard posts of the Border Guard units from Cape Karaburun to Shen Ndre. It supplies Saseno with water once a week, the artillery unit at Cape Karaburun and Shen Ndre once a week. It also supplies the guard post at Desanit with water from the vicinity of Valtu (L.92-35). Six sailors man the motor boat which carries no other cargo besides food and water for the above units. Saseno Island and Cape Karaburun as far as Palase are completely without water. In this connection, [redacted] the artillery unit at Cape Karaburun has a strength of about 45 or 50 men, and the three guard posts a total strength of about 40 men. Each week they receive 18 containers of water, i.e., 2,340 okes of water for all their requirements, since they have no cistern for catching rain water. Since Saseno Island receives the same quantity of water, either it has no cistern for rain water and therefore must have a complement of 40-50 men, or more likely it has cisterns for rain water which is used for everything but drinking water. If it has cisterns and the water brought by the motor boat is used exclusively for drinking water, then the total complement of Saseno Island would be somewhere between 100 and 150 men. It should be noted that the data [redacted] refers to the summer period.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-11-

Recruiting for Border Guard Units

80. On 28 October 1950, when men born in 1930 and the first six months of 1931 were called up, the newly-inducted soldiers were assigned directly by their local recruiting offices to the Border Guard. Previously the soldiers of the Border Guard were detached from infantry units that had already undergone training. Now, however, the Border Guard is trained as follows: on 15 September 1950, the first Training Center for enlisted men of the Border Guard was established at Kavaje. Four battalions of new recruits have been undergoing training in this center since 28 October 1950. The course of training lasts four months. At the end of the training the new recruits will be detached directly to the Border Guard battalions to fill in the gaps left after the demobilization of the Border Guard enlisted men in December 1950. The assignments will be made pursuant to an order issued by the Border Guard command in Tirana. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] A school for non-commissioned officers of the Border Guard was established in Tirana in January 1950. Selected privates are trained there after they have served seven months or more in the Border Guard. Such a selection of candidates was made in November 1950 from the battalion [redacted]

[redacted] At present about 150 candidates are being trained in this school. The training lasts for 3 months. The successful candidates come out of the school as reserve non-commissioned officers with the grade of sergeant. The school is under the command of a captain class A. The chief of staff of the Border Guard is director of studies of the school.

Discipline, Morale and Recreation of the Border Guard

81. Discipline and morale in the Border Guard are similar to that in the other arms of the national defense forces. The Border Guard units, however, do not have any recreation like that of the regular Army.

Pay, Food and Uniforms of the Border Guard

82. Border Guard enlisted men receive 180 leks per month. A sergeant receives 250 leks per month.

83. The daily food ration consists of 800 grams of bread and 200 grams of rice, macaroni or beans, and 70 grams of meat given in two portions (35 grams at noon and 35 grams in the evening).

84. The men wear a heavy, ugly uniform, in contrast to the light uniforms of other soldiers. The boots come from abroad. [redacted] these boots, which are somewhat larger than those of the British Army, come from Czechoslovakia.

25X1

85. The Border Guard battalions of Delvine, Leskovik, Vlone, and Durres are supplied with food and clothing from the general warehouse located in Berat. [redacted]

Weapons Used by Border Guard Units

86. Like the infantry officers, the officers of the Border Guard carry revolvers.

87. All Border Guard units carry German Mauser rifles.

88. The light machine guns are German Doda (sic), and their quick-firing guns are also of German make.

89. The Border Guard also uses German Schmeisser sub-machine guns.

90. Their heavy machine guns are of the Breda type. The Vlone battalion did not have any heavy machine guns, but the Delvine battalion was equipped with them.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-12-

91. The Border Guard units use smoke-producing hand grenades of the American type (247 M.K. 1) and offensive hand grenades of the Hungarian type (A.S.9), and also some of Czechoslovakian origin. The infantry, on the other hand, uses the Soviet offensive hand grenade type R.G. 42.
92. The platoon of the Delvine battalion has the following weapons:
 - a. Two Doda (sic) light machine guns.
 - b. One quick-firing gun.
 - c. Three sub-machine guns.
 - d. One heavy Breda machine gun.
93. In general, the Border Guard prefers German weapons, as they are considered superior to Soviet equipment.

Workers' Party Organization in the Border Guard

94. In each company of the Border Guard there is an organizata baz, with a secretary as "responsible" officer and one alternate. In the Dukati company in which informant served there were 11 members in the organizata baz. Ordinarily an organizata baz in the armed forces has 9 to 15 members. If there are less than 9 members, it is not called an organizata baz, but a "cell."
95. In each battalion of the Border Guard there is a Political Bureau consisting of a nine-member committee: first secretary, the second secretary, and seven counselors. The first secretary is the officer of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of the battalion. The second secretary is the officer in charge of the Youth Organization of the battalion. The counselors are the commanding officers of the battalion, the second-in-command of the battalion, the commissar, the three company commissars, and the supply officer. The alternate counselors are the three company commanders, the commander of the headquarters platoon of the battalion, the two medical officers of the battalion, and the battalion transport officer.
96. The security officers of the battalion do not take part in the Political Bureau. They are, however, authorized to review the minutes of the meetings, as is each member of the Political Bureau.
97. The regular Party meetings take place once a month both in the organizata baz and in the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of the battalion. In addition, special meetings are also held. A member who is absent from three successive meetings without adequate excuse is expelled from the Party.
98. To become a member of the organizata baz one has to be more than 17 years of age and under 32. If, however, a man was distinguished during the Partisan movement, he will be accepted as member if over 32.
99. In each company there is a Youth Organization. The Constitution of the Youth Organization says that soldiers up to 27 years of age may be members.
100. There is a secretary and an assistant for each company Youth Organization, both of whom may be only privates in rank.
101. The officer in charge of the Youth Organization of the battalion is a member of the Political Office of the Youth Organization of the battalion.
102. There are meetings of the Youth Organization once a month.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY